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should take place decennially on the basis of the census. The example of Canada on this point is cited, apparently the author was not acquainted with the far greater experience of the United States. Representatives should be chosen in districts returning five to nine members, the voting should be by the proportional system—the single transferable vote preferred—and the representatives should be subject to recall, for, it is asserted, under our present system, the people must periodically abdicate their sovereignty to the legislature, an argument that recalls Rousseau.

The third and fourth parts of the book discuss the application of a number of reforms to the English electoral system. Among the more important are regulation of candidatures and election expenses, sandwichmen and bill posting, and the public payment of election expenses, salaries for members of parliament and control of the use of election agents. The additions which should be made to the present laws on corrupt and illegal practices are discussed in detail, and a final chapter gives the rules which should surround the actual casting and counting of the votes. Both on account of its vivid portrayal of the present electoral system of England and for its helpful, if far reaching, suggestions for reform, this book is welcome.

CHESTER LLOYD JONES.

University of Pennsylvania.

Schönheyder, K. *Kapitalen som faktor i menneskets virksomhed.* Pp. 163. Christiania: H. Aschehoug & Co., 1909.

Dr. Schönheyder's is one of a series of studies published by the faculty of law at the Norwegian University. In this essay on "capital as a factor in human activity" the author devotes the first part to "capital as a productive factor" and the second to "capital as a social factor." His discussions are often unusually original, and he does not hesitate to suggest, if not fully to develop, new lines of thinking. Special chapters are given to considering the wage fund, the Austrian, the productivity and other theories of value. Schönheyder's general criticism of these theories may be stated to be that some are simply new expressions given to older economic conceptions, and that in general too little attention has been given to actual life (dynamics). The author's treatment of his subject is at times difficult to follow, a fact due no doubt in part to originality in his points of view and the limited space he has given to the elaboration of the same. He concludes his book with the now very generally accepted opinion that "the entirely free development of economic conditions involves serious dangers for society as well as capital, and it will be the task of future economists to aid society in the solution of the problem."

CHARLES E. STANGELAND.

Washington, D. C.

Steiner, E. A. *The Immigrant Tide, Its Ebb and Flow.* Pp. 370. Price, \$1.50. New York: F. H. Revell Company, 1909.

A rare combination of qualities is found in the author, literary power, knowledge of many languages, disciplined mind, years of constant contact

with Southeastern Europe, a vast fund of sympathy and great faith in fellow-man. The book teems, therefore, with human interest. Real men and women are described in its pages.

Dr. Steiner's earlier work, "On the Trail of the Immigrant," has been recognized as one of the best discussions of the problem. "The Immigrant Tide" is a companion volume, more sketchy in its make-up. Last year Dr. Steiner took a group of young men to Europe to put them in immediate contact with the people that they might be better fitted to deal with them in this country. Many of the chapters are based on the experiences of this expedition.

Beginning with the outbound trip, Dr. Steiner comments on some of the habits of the old American group which frequents Europe and wonders if they do not constitute quite as serious a menace to the country as the new immigrants themselves. Then he tells us of the steerage passengers, their history, their successes and failures, showing us how those who have lost in the struggle here go back home again.

Once landed, we are conducted over Southern and Eastern Europe. Dr. Steiner comments on the rise of wages owing to the emigration of so many laborers to America. He notes the suspicion of the ruling class who feel that the peasants become "uppish" as we say as a result of life here, less satisfied with old conditions, leaders of discontent. He notes, too, the newer standards of living brought back. One cannot escape the conclusion that, in unrealized ways, we are affecting Europe.

Interpreting the culture of the various races, the author makes the reader feel somewhat *en rapport* with many individuals and families. They become more like men and women—less like despised foreigners. Then he returns to America. He takes us about the country showing the conditions—frequently bad—under which the immigrants live and work. He notes the tragedies in their lives, the influence on their customs and morals. Everywhere there is an appeal to the better group of Americans to understand the stranger within our gates—to give him fair treatment.

Dr. Steiner has no sympathy with the view that those of Southeast Europe are not quite as good as those from the north. He does not advocate unrestricted immigration: is indeed willing to be even more stringent, but he does deplore the prevalent mistreatment and exploitation. He feels that the church is not doing its duty.

The volume is one of great power and value. It will interest and charm the reader. Its philosophy is an appeal to the best within us—its arguments based on unusually rich experience.

CARL KELSEY.

University of Pennsylvania.

Sumner, Helen L. *Equal Suffrage.* Pp. xxxvi, 282. Price, \$2.00. New York: Harper & Bros., 1909.

The author gives in this book an impartial record of the effect of equal suffrage in Colorado. During her two years' study of suffrage in Colorado